

The Atlas, which is the echo of the N. York Courier and Enquirer, parroted out yesterday the accusation that when the crew of the John Adams was paid off at the Navy Yard, they refused to take any thing but specie and were shown the order of the Secretary to pay them in Bank Notes!!

A gentleman recently attached to the John Adams, has requested the N. Y. Times to say that this assertion is false in every particular. The crew was informed by the officer whose duty it was to pay them off, that those who wished to have specie paid them could have it in eight days, and that others who chose to take Brooklyn Bank Bills could receive their amounts forthwith. The men universally agreed, without the slightest hesitation, to the latter, and accordingly received the various sums which were due to them.

According to the Nantucket Inquirer, the good people of that ancient town had a smart snell of a bank row, on Saturday last. It appears that a citizen desirous of kicking up a rumpus with a bank, thought that the best way to do it, would be to present a demand for some hundreds of specie. Much to his disappointment the coin was handed over, and to accomplish his real purpose, he had to get into an altercation with the messenger, which ended in a fracas, and a warrant was obtained against the citizen for an assault. The people, not understanding the origin of the difficulty, and being not at all disinclined to suspect the bank folks of unfair play, collected in some number round the building, and had the temerity to taunt and jeer the police, who came to preserve peace. As soon as the mob understood matters and things, they retired in a very "gentlemanly, courteous, quiet, and well-disposed" temper!

If Messrs. Bond, Lawrence, and Sturgis, used the language the Atlas imputes to them, they did themselves much more injustice than they did injury to the government they calumniated. We did not hear their remarks, but were told by those who did that they inculcated moderation and peace—an observance of the laws, and the exercise of reason instead of passion—for this we commended them, and are sorry to learn that they uttered the unjustifiable language which the following Atlas seems anxious to fasten upon them, that it may be paraded as a shade of justification for its own unprincipled conduct.

The Independence has not yet sailed. Mr Dallas and family have been on board for more than a week. What can be the cause of the delay?—Atlas.

The government of Heaven—why don't you get Zebedee to resist it? We have heard of the folly of opposing the wind in a certain manner, but we suspect that the offer of the City Hall Resolutions might be coaxed to make the "experiment" notwithstanding—if he failed it would only subject him to an inconvenience he has probably often experienced before.

Col. R. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the U. S. had arrived in Nashville, Tenn. on the 1st inst. After visiting Gen Jackson on Wednesday, the 8th, Col. J. returned to town on Thursday; in the course of the day he visited Mr Grundy at his residence, and during the afternoon and evening, great numbers of his friends and fellow citizens waited on him at his lodgings at the Nashville Inn, and greeted him with the cordial respect due to the second officer of the government, and to his long and faithful public services. A committee of citizens waited on him in the afternoon, and tendered him the hospitality of a public dinner, which the nature of his travelling engagements compelled him to decline.

The United States Gazette, a thorough going whig paper observes, in reference to the calling together of Congress, "September is the shortest period we presume that could be named, in consequence of so large a proportion of the representative not being elected in season for an earlier convocation."

Are not the whigs now satisfied that Mr Van Buren is determined to do every thing within his power, not inconsistent with the constitution and the laws, to aid the community in its present embarrassed condition?

It is very agreeable to have a passage without our neighbors of the Herald occasionally, they take a thrust so coolly, and pour it so GRACEFULLY and GENTLEMANLY, except when they are in their cups.

After all his debts are paid, Arthur Tappan will have, says the N. Y. Sun, a million and a half productive real estate, besides owning about two-thirds the capital stock of a half million specie paying bank.

A man named Henry G. Thompson committed suicide, on the 11th inst., by drowning himself at the foot of India wharf. No cause has yet been assigned for the dreadful occurrence.

Little Fuss's account of Arm's "Perpetual Motion" machine, which moved on the grind stone principle:—

"The machine is but roughly made, is yet of course sufficient to test the truth of the principle it would establish. It consists of a tube of tin, about three feet long, through which, being somewhat inclined, a ball rolls, and falls into the hollow circumference of a wheel, divided into boxes, the wheel being about four feet in diameter. The weight of the ball, united with the power required by a fall of about six inches, forces the wheel to turn upon its axis. The ball is carried round in one of the boxes of the wheel, and is discharged into another tube, placed nearly a foot lower than the former. Through this it rolls, and is thence discharged into one of a series of cups, riveted to a band, which is put in motion by the revolution of the large wheel, by means of an elongated axle. In this cup it is lifted, and again discharged into the first tube, and then again begins its revolutions. It requires two balls to keep it in motion, as the resistance to one in its passage through the tube, and its elevation in the cups, more than counterbalances the momentum it imparts to the large wheel. The question is, what is the mechanical principle upon which this machine operates?

That there can be no EXTRANEAL power, is certain. We have seen, in company with some of our most expert mechanics, the balls taken away and restored, by a disinterested person, and every experiment tried, without effect, to test the existence of a foreign power. The machine goes by its self regulation! What is its principle? And is there any delusion—for there is no deception—to account for its apparent contradiction of the known laws of mechanics?

If it be a true discovery, it is capable of being used to immense advantage, from its simplicity—for the machine, as now exhibited, with a power of three quarters of a pound, imparts a momentum of four pounds."

*As the Herald has admitted that one of its editors turned a crank in the secret box in the cellar, which governed this large wheel, we suppose, that the term "elongated axle" is an ingenious figurative expression, intended to represent the senior partner of that luminous Journal, who would not be incorrectly described by calling him an "elongated axle"—but then the concluding sentence, which says that "the machine with a power of three quarters of a pound,"—hence it would appear that it was he who gave the "momentum"—this is further corroborated by the amount of momentum imparted—four pounds. But the whole machine is very mysterious, and posterity will decide differently upon the point, whether it was the "elongated axle" of the Herald, or the "four pound momentum" which caused the revolutions of the "great wheel."

BY THE STEAMBOAT MAIL OF YESTERDAY.

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for the meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the [U. S.] United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President. JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

Information is hereby given, that, during the continuance of the present unfortunate suspension of specie payments by the banks, the Treasury Department will continue to issue warrants, for the payment of which drafts or checks will be given by the Treasurer on Banks or officers in the neighborhood where the creditor resides, or the debt was incurred. The checks will, according to former practice, be issued separately from the warrants, and in such amounts as may be convenient.

The treasurer will draw these checks only on such banks or officers as have heretofore received ample funds to meet them, and it is therefore hoped that they will be promptly paid in a manner satisfactory to the holders; but if they shall not be paid when presented, the collectors of customs, and the receivers of the public lands, will be instructed to redeem them in behalf of the Treasury, by receiving them for dates and lands.

If they are not paid in either of these modes, and notice of the fact is communicated to the Department, no reasonable efforts will be spared to preserve the public faith inviolate, and to cause them to be otherwise discharged as soon as possible in specie or its equivalent, as the existing laws require; and if returned to the department and remaining unpaid till the next session of Congress, it will be found earnestly to request authority for early means to satisfy them in a manner acceptable to the holders.

Circulars to the proper officers, containing particular instructions on this subject, will be prepared and published in a few days.

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 15, 1837.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to Mr Price, the U. S. District Attorney for New York, in which directions are given for the postponement of payment on the Custom House bonds until after the meeting of Congress, on the first Monday in September; the government choosing to incur the risk and take the responsibility of delay rather than allow payment to be made in a depreciated currency, the receipt of which is so strictly and repeatedly forbidden by various acts and resolutions of Congress. This postponement is to be allowed not only after, but before using the bonds.

From the Globe of Tuesday.

MERCHANTS' BONDS.

We understand, that in conformity to the suggestions made in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the collector of New York, concerning duty bonds, the Solicitor of the Treasury is preparing special instructions, under which the extension can be given in proper cases; and that since the resolution has been adopted by the President to convene Congress at the earliest day practicable, considering the imperfect state of representation in that body, the postponement in payment of the bonds, when appropriate, and when desired, will be authorized to extend to a reasonable time after the commencement of the session.

What may be done as to Government Receipts and Expenditures.

1. The existing acts of Congress authorize all public creditors to receive specie for their claims, or specie paying bank notes, unless they voluntarily choose to take something else.
2. Similar acts of Congress imperatively require that the duties and lands shall be paid for in specie, or the notes of specie paying banks, otherwise the public creditors could not be so paid.
3. These acts of Congress the public officers are bound by duty and their oaths to execute so far as possible; and, when not possible, from failures of banks and individuals owing them, they must stop, till the laws are altered. But they must not deliberately go contrary to the law—willfully violate, and clearly disregard it.
4. They have no right to proceed to alter those laws, or make new ones. Their power is not legislative, but merely executive. If unable, like the merchant, to pay debts in specie, or an equivalent, and the creditor is unwilling to take anything else, delay must follow till Congress, the only legislative authority, can meet, and provide new aid.
5. Inability to fulfil a contract at the day stipulated is one thing, and it caused by misfortune or accident, may not be criminal; but a deliberate departure from a contract or law—a sanction of acts, which the law prohibits, such as taking for public due promises of others, which are not then paid, or payable, in specie or its equivalent—would be illegal or criminal; and it would be much better to have the paying of debts to the Government entirely suspended from inability, as they must be, in case of such inability, than for any mere agent or officer of the Government to do what the whole American people, through the law-making power, have forbidden.

The Southern and Western Banks are all suspending specie payments. The Bank of the Metropolis at Washington adopted the following resolution on Monday last:—Resolved, That we do, for the present, in accordance with public opinion, suspend the payment of specie—to be resumed so soon as a change in the banking operations of the country shall render it practicable.

Safety Fund Bills.—The notes of the Safety Fund Banks are received to-day by the city Banks generally, in payment of discounted notes. We learn that the Banks have come into the measure with less reluctance than was anticipated, believing the country Banks will honorably meet their engagements, so that the arrangement will not be excessively burdensome.—N. Y. J. Com.

The Money Market.—Bank post notes were yesterday (says the Journal of Commerce of Thursday) in great demand at 2 per cent. per annum, and at the close of business they were net to be had at over 10 per cent. Money was offered also on stock securities at 12 per cent., and we know that some of the Banks had not so much satisfactory paper offered as they had means to discount. The indications now are, that money will soon be plenty at 7 per cent. It is, it will be a distant day before it will be scarce again.

The Times.—There is a very great change for the better in the feelings of business men yesterday. What has been done at Albany and Washington, affords a guarantee that suitable measures will be taken to adjust all the parts of the new order of things to one another. The gloomy forebodings of a contest with the government, and other great causes of apprehension, are thus removed, and confidence, cheerfulness and hope, are beginning to be re-inspired.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The Express Mail which arrived at New York on Thursday, brought New Orleans dates to the 9th inst. and Charleston to the 13th.

There was a heavy run upon the New Orleans Banks for specie, but they continued to pay, as usual.

The bill authorizing the issues of Post Notes, has passed the Mississippi House of Representatives.

From the New Orleans Courier.

Mexico and Texas.—The letters received by Mr Kidd, of the Merchants' Exchange, on which much credit may be placed, state that a French brig of war had arrived at Vera Cruz, the commander of which immediately proceeded to the seat of government, to demand an explanation of the forced loan—that on the explanation required being given him he departed perfectly satisfied, all former difficulties being amicably arranged. President Bustamante, according to the same accounts, was willing, and had expressed himself to that effect, to make reparation for any spoliation which may have been committed by Mexico against the citizens of other countries—that he would cease hostilities against Texas, &c. and endeavor to establish peace with all nations.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship South America, Capt. Glover, we have received Liverpool papers to the 15th ult.—N. Y. J. Com. of Thursday.

The dates received at Liverpool from New York were only to the 16th of March, which was prior to the failure of the Josephs, or any other considerable failures here.

Mercantile letters say that the arrangement made by the Bank with Wilde & Co. was made with the concurrence of the government; that Wilde & Co. would undoubtedly be carried through at all events, and that the same policy would be pursued undoubtedly towards any other of the American houses, if any of them should find it necessary to ask aid. That the proposal of the Liverpool merchants that the government should issue exchequer bills upon property so that the merchants might be able to hold for a better market, had been declined, and that all the proposals of the holders of cotton for facilities, had been declined.

We do not learn that any failures are mentioned. No change in cotton. The French Ministry question was still undecided.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 14. We have had a fair extent of business done in cotton this week, more particularly to day, when we have fully recovered the slight depression which, in the middle of the week, was submitted to, and we close without changing our quotations of Friday last, 2900 American are taken on speculation, and 1800 American and 100 Perams for export. 200 Stained Sea-lands will be offered by public auction on Friday next.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday evening—Thomas Curtis was appointed an assistant assessor for Ward 8, in place of William Whitney, who declined.

Petition of Joshua Davis, that the dyke in Front street may be repaired—referred in concurrence to the joint committee on public lands.

The standing committee on the introduction of pure water, reported the following order, which was read once and ordered to a second reading. Ordered, That the treasurer be authorized to borrow from time to time, under the direction of the Committee on finance, any sum or sums which may be required for the prosecution of the enquiry respecting the introduction of pure water, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

An ordinance establishing the office of superintendent of the south free bridge, reported to the Board of Aldermen by a committee on the subject and passed by that body, was received from them, read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr Williams presented a petition from William Lawrence and a large number of other persons praying that the City government will contribute as far as possible to the relief of the public, by issuing bills for fractional parts of a dollar, payable at the city treasury—referred to the joint committee on finance, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, with authority to take such legal advice as they may deem expedient, to cause their report to be printed and distributed among the members of the Council previously to its next meeting.

The committee appointed to consider what measures should be adopted to defray the expenses of the introduction of pure water, and to liquidate the city debt, and also the amount of available city property, submitted a report and resolutions which were read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The committee on the petition of Engine Co. No. 12 for a new Engine house reported the following orders which were read and ordered to a second reading.

Ordered, That—, with such as the Mayor and Aldermen may join, be a committee with instructions to erect an engine house for Engine Co. No. 12, on the southerly part of the land belonging to the Franklin school house, and that the expenses of the same be charged to the appropriation for the erection and repairs of engine houses.

Ordered, That the salary of the inspector of alien passengers be fixed at the rate of \$500 per annum; and that he also be allowed 10 per cent. on all monies received by him from such passengers, provided that the same shall not exceed the additional sum of \$500 per annum; and that the amount of the said salary be charged to the appropriation for the payment of the salaries of the city and county officers.

This order was read and ordered to a second reading.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Mayor and Aldermen, proposing a convention of the two branches on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a city and county treasurer.

Adjourned to next Monday evening at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee on the petition of William Lawrence and others.

Disasters at Sea.—Brig Eliza Ann, Vincent, of and from Boston, for Cape Haytien, was totally lost on Grand Key, 30th ult.—captain, crew, and part of the cargo saved. Packet ship Exact, Savannah, for New York, was totally lost 11th inst. off Hatteras. Crew, saved. She was valued at \$6000, and was insured in Boston.

Owl's Head, May 14.—Sch. Lightning, Batchelder, from Seaside for Boston, with wood, went ashore 13th, on Emory's Point. Got off without much damage. Sch. Superior remains ashore: has sold nearly all her deck load.

Missing Vessels.—Considerable anxiety is felt as to the fate of the fishing schooners Fair American, Woonson, about 50 tons, Benjamin Franklin, Norwood, about 70 tons, and Vesta, Fears, of Gloucester. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, by the owners and the families and friends of the crews.—Gloucester Democrat.

Store Robbery.—The store of Messrs L. M. Goldsmith & Co., No. 29 Battle Street, was entered last night from the front scullery, and robbed of Dry Goods to the amount of about \$400. The iron safe was opened and books and papers scattered about. A reward of \$100 is offered for the detection of the robbers and recovery of the goods.—Trans.

Stock Broker.—At the Court of Sessions, a thief named Hanson, on being asked what he had done with his booty, replied, "I have invested it in fancy stocks." It is evidently a bad speculation.—N. Y. Times.

The ship Stephania, at New Bedford from Pernambuco, took from the schr Albert, of Barnstable, from Boston for Fredericksburg, the captain and crew, she having been run into by a large ship off Cape May, 13th inst. which so disabled the vessel, that they were unable to reach the land.

Duel.—A fight took place on Tuesday afternoon at Hoboken, N. Y. between a Spanish nobleman and a French mercantile broker, in consequence of some misunderstanding relative to "business transactions." The Spaniard was badly wounded.

Cooke's Arena.—A day performance will take place this afternoon, at Mr Cooke's splendid establishment.—The selection of entertainments is very good, and we are happy to learn that the Box book indicates a full and very fashionable attendance.

The Governor, on Tuesday, nominated for the office of Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, the Hon. Charles A. Dewey, of Northampton.

We have some strictures in type upon Mr Lawrence's speech at Faneuil Hall, which we shall publish as soon as possible.

Rio Grande.—Accounts to the 27th March, represent the Province in a very unsettled state. The U. S. ships Erie and Dolphin were cruising off the Bar.

Otis, Broaders & Co., have Foster's reprint of Blackwood for March.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Trials of Nathaniel Low.—The indictment in this case sets forth that Nathaniel Low and Thomas A. Delano, feloniously took from Charles Haynes, broker, certain notes of hand, amounting to between \$1,000 and \$5,000.

The Jury impanelled to try the cause, was composed of the following gentlemen:—

THOMAS CORBIS, Foreman; John B. Badger, Ebenezer Billings, William Collier, Jacob Canterbury, John Chester, George Dennis, Lewis D. Ellis, Thomas Edes, Joseph Eveleth, Henry K. Hancock, and Charles Wells.

Counsel,—for the Government, S. D. Parker, Esq.—For the Prisoner, Rufus Choate and Sidney Bartlett, Esqs.

Upon motion of the counsel for the defence, separate trials were ordered; and the facts admitted were, that Low had paid Haynes usual interest, and that Low had brought a suit and trustee process against Haynes to recover back the triple-axe interest, though at this time Haynes held Low's note for \$1810 which Haynes had been urging him to pay, as he could let the money for a higher rate of interest, than Low agreed to pay. It was admitted, also, that the trustee process was a contrivance, under advice of counsel, to arrest Choate in action to respond to the suit for usury.

Mr Haynes testified, that on the 1st of April, he received the following note from Mr Low:—

"Friend Haynes—Sir—I have at last got the money, and you would oblige me much by coming down here on receipt of this note, and checking them, as I took them from you, and wish to go home."

Yes, NATH. LOW.

Upon the receipt of this letter, said Mr Haynes, I called at the store of Hamilton Davidson & Co., to get the money, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mr Delano had a list of the notes, held as collateral security, and checked them, as I took them from you, and laid them on the desk. The note for \$1810 was laid down first. A check of Drew & Babcock's was laid by itself because Low had told D & B that he had turned it up. After Delano had checked the notes, as they were taken out, Low said to Delano—"The notes are right, Mr. Delano, and pay Mr Haynes the money." Delano then scribbled up all the notes, but the check of Drew & Babcock, which Low took up. Low then ran out of the counting room into the street; and Delano ran into the back of the counting room."

On the cross-examination, Haynes said—"I mean that both ran, when the notes were scribbled up. I did not hear Mr Freeman call Mr Delano. When I first learned that the trustee process was served, I supposed that Low had bought up a note against me. I did not think of a suit for usury. I did not say anything about a robbery to Mr Freeman, or anyone else at that time. I did, in the course of the day, tell Mr Delano that I considered the transaction to be stealing. Mr D. offered to give up the notes, if I would give him a bond of indemnity against the trustee process. Low had no receipts or security for the collateral that I held; and I had no visible property which he could get hold of to respond to a suit for usury. I do not recollect whether I ever did, or did not, gently hint to Low that I must put off the collateral, until he paid up. As early as January, I might have said I wanted the money, as I could get half per cent. a day for it. I don't recollect, but I might have told him, that if he did not pay up by the 1st of April, that I should have to put them off. Before I went to the Vice Court, to complain against Low and Delano, I brought a Bill in Equity.

Walton Freeman—Deputy Sheriff—testified, that Mr Low called upon him to serve a trustee process in Mr Davidson's store. I was to wait for a signal, by a man's throwing corn up in the chamber, where I waited. At the signal, I went down to the counting room door, and called Mr Delano, whom I did not know, or my before. He came out, and I took him aside a few steps, and commenced reading the writ. He appeared to be very much surprised.

Cross-examined.—Delano was at the desk—he immediately stepped forward. I should have certainly noticed if Delano came running, or rapidly advancing towards me, after I called him. I have frequently been obliged to wait until concerted arrangements are consummated to arrest property by a trustee process. It is frequently necessary to wait until a particular moment to seize funds. I have served such writs under the direction of respectable counsel and clients. After serving the process, Delano and I went into the counting room. D. said he did not know the meaning of the transaction, and addressing Haynes, said to him—"I am distressed—I don't remember Haynes' answer. Haynes gave me the time promptly and gratuitously, and I made a minute of the time of service, on the back of the writ accordingly.

For the defence, was called,

Nicholas McGugin—a laborer in Mr Davidson's store—about 9 in the morning, Mr Low told me, that he was going to serve a trustee process—told me not to tell any body—told me how he was going to do it and as I understood that it was not going to hurt my employers, I said to wait till a particular moment to give the signal to the officer—I stood at the counting-room door—fixed my eye on Low, on account of the signal. I saw Mr Haynes hand the papers to Mr Delano. Mr Low was standing behind Haynes, when he gave me the signal by moving his hand. I then gave the signal to the officer, and he came down immediately. When he came down, I called the balance—when I called the second time, the officer also called to him. When he heard the officer call he did not come—he came forward on the walk—not far from usual. When Mr Freeman read the paper, Mr Delano appeared to be much alarmed. Low was in the counting-room when Mr Delano was called, but as he was standing by the stove, I don't think that Mr Freeman could have seen him, when he called Mr Delano. I saw no snatching by either of them.

This witness was closely cross-examined by Mr Parker, who described him as "a swift witness."

Mr Hamilton Davidson testified that Mr Delano, was his son-in-law, and as clerk, had in his absence the general direction of his business, with the power to lend or borrow money of his neighbors, as occasion might require.

Several merchants testified to Low's good character.

The above, we believe, presents the prominent points in this interesting case. The arguments of the respective counsel, we have not room for; and we can only say, that Mr Choate was cool, but murderously severe upon the character of Mr Haynes, and the variations between his testimony and the testimony of Mr Freeman and McGugin.

Mr Parker maintained, that there had been throughout, a manifest intention on the part of Low to get possession of the notes without paying for them; and that he had, through Delano, committed a technical larceny, but at the close of his argument, in the most explicit manner, admitted that he did not believe that Low intended to commit such a crime, although the act done amounted to it.

On account of the lateness of the hour, His Honor Judge Thayer, deferred his charge to the Jury, and the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Since the commencement of this prosecution, much has been said, both in Court and out of Court, about Mr Haynes' imprisonment in the Sing Sing State Prison. The facts, we believe, to be these:—He effected a purchase of dry goods in New York, but after they were delivered on board of the steamboat, the sellers became doubtful of his pecuniary responsibility. They communicated their doubts to him, and he made such representations to them of his circumstances as silenced their suspicions, and he came off with the goods to Boston. Otherwise they would have replevied the goods. Soon after the goods arrived here, they were sold at auction for cash. The New York dealers commenced a criminal prosecution against Haynes for obtaining the goods by false pretences, and he was carried back on an Executive Requisition. Being convicted in the Interior Court, he appealed to the Superior, and was again convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing. Process in error was then commenced by his Counsel, before the Senate of the State, which is also a Court of Errors, and the high Court of Appeals, and the judgment of the Court below was reversed upon the ground, that the false pretences proved were not made till after the completion of the sale and delivery of the goods, and after an imprisonment of seventeen months. Haynes was discharged. Whether an indictment could have been found, that would have met the circumstances of the case, is rather doubtful. There can be no doubt, that the reversal by the Court of Errors was technically correct.

The dead body of young Gray, who was drowned in the Back Bay, on Friday, the 14th ult. we understand, was found yesterday.

The public have resolved to redeem Mrs Gibbs's notes with specie to-night, if they have to pay ten per centum for the hard metal.

Mr Kendall's Letter to the Postmaster at Baltimore is on our First Page.

HANDEL and HAYDN SOCIETY.—The members of the Handel and Haydn Society are requested to meet at Boylston Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for rehearsal with the Orchestra.

J. HILL BELCHER, Secy.

NOTICE.—A discourse by the Rev Mr Brownson, on "Hard Times"—their remedy—the duties of all good citizens, &c. will be given TO-MORROW EVENING at the Masonic Temple, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

MONEY TO LOAN, in large or small sums, by J. J. Clark, 3 Battle square.

IMPORTATIONS.

MATANZAS. Brig Juniper—262 bbls 22 lbs molasses. KEY. Sch Pembroke—11,000 lbs 11 bbls old iron, 220 bush salt, 22 bbls sugar, 22 bbls coffee. HALIFAX. Sch Trial—40 coal coal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Saturday, May 20.

Rises, Sets, Moon, High Water.

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SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1837.

FRIDAY, MAY 10. ARRIVED.

Brig Juniper, Eldred, Matanzas, 4th inst. Brig Sea Island, Morgan, Savannah, 11 days. Brig Cervantes, Kendrick, Charleston. Brig Sarah Abigail, Seader, Baltimore. On the Shoals, passed Sch Statira, of Bath, with Spanish cedar on deck, standing NNE. Brig Eagle, Howes Philadelphia. Sch Pembroke, Kendrick, Rum Key, 3d inst. Left no Am vessel. Schoke, 16th, off Block Island, brig Antares, from Philadelphia for Boston. Br sch Trial, —, Halifax. Br sch Gerson, Wymann, Vermont. Sch Abigail, Mansion, Baltimore. Sch Dep-st, Drinkwater, Philadelphia. Sch Essex, Marshfield, Philadelphia. Sch Soann, Baker, Philadelphia. Sch Cambridge, Wakeman, New York. Sch Mohican, Chase, New York. Sch Friend, Baker, New York. Sch Emblem, Kelly, New London. Sch Challenge, —, New York. Sch Olympia, Baker, Nantucket. Sch Geo Washington, Whitney, Nantucket.

CLEARED.

Ship Monsoon, Remondos, Batavia and Canton; Br scha Mermaid, La Vache, Halifax; Comet, Duncan, Windsor; Margaret, Molansun, New Eubourg; scha Pioneer, Haskell, Goldboro; Sidney, Ingraham, Augusta; Delia, Hodges, do; sloop Thetis, Robbins, Plymouth.

The ship Salem, reported as having been lost on the coast of France, was seen in the Gulf of Mexico on the 5th inst. A vessel of that name was below New Orleans on the 7th.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Rio Grande, Merch 27, Aurora, and Gertrude, wtz cargo. At Rio Grande, Africa, 15th ult, Transit, Thomas, for Bassa, soon. Sailed fm River Gambin, 21st ult, Scot, Davis, Salem. Trieste, April 1.—The Saguemo, Moore, for New York, returned 27th, most expung and lenky, diag. Arr at Leghorn, no date, Sultana, Liverpool. Arr at Bremen, 5th, Homer, Halsey, Charleston; 6th, Helen Mar, New Orleans.

Arr at Liverpool, 10th ult, Aurora, Apalschicola; 13th, Pennsylvania, New York; Bolivar, New Orleans; 14th, England, New York; Washington, and Jubilee, Mobile; Charlotte, do; Emma, Charleston, Boston; Sailed 10th, Archimedes, Howes, New Orleans; 11th, St Cloud, do; 13th, Manco, Crawford, New York; Wolga, Davis, Boston.

In port, 16th, Garrick, for New York 17th. Sailed fm Bristol, 11th, Lang, Atkinson, Boston. At Para, 27th ult, Patriot, Newcomb, wtz cargo; Miranda, Thompson, Idg for New York; Amethyst, Hill, fm Maranhau, just arr.

At Cayenne, May 4, Hope, Wheeler, wtz cargo. Sailed 1st, Deborah, Upton, Martinico. At Turks Island, 9th inst, Ulysses, soon. Sailed Panope, New York, 10th.

At New York, 4th inst, Bevis, Brown, for Boston, Idg; Hudson, New York, 10; Oxford, do. At Trinidad, 1st inst, Madeline, for Philadelphia, Idg; Franklin, Boston, do; L. W. A. Page, Marseilles, do; Carroll, and Mary Pense, New York, do; Splendid, fm Jamaica, just arr; Cam bridge, New York, Boston, do. At Guayama, 1st inst, Balkan, for New York, 2; Guayama, do; 6; Arcot, New York, 4; Gentile, do; do; William, just arr; Magnolia, for N Haven, Idg; Panthea, for Platina. At St Croix, 8th inst, sch Charleston, for Boston. Sailed Jos Jones, New York.

At St Domingo city, 1st inst, Gen Warren, of Thomaston, unc. At Havana, 6th inst, Highlander, Boston, unc; Levant, do; Rolla, and Mogul, do 6 days; Irene, of Boston, just arr; and others as before reported. Sailed Trieste, Cronstadt; Russian, Antwerp; Franklin, Portland; Massachusetts, Havana; Nun, do.

SPOKEN.

April 30, lat 7 N, lon 44 W, bark Leopard, 45 days from Buenos Ayres to Boston, all well. April 30, lat 23 N, lon 85 30

